TWO VERY GOOD LECTURES

Dr. Adler's Ideas About the Moral Training of Children at Home and at School.

Ex-Governor Porter Relates Incidents of Pioneer Days of Indiana, When People Were Few, Pleasures Simple and Laws Crude.

THE ADLER LECTURE. What Should Be Done for the Moral Educa-

tion of the Young. Dr. Felix Adler lectured at Plymouth Church, last evening, to a large audience on "The Moral Education of the Young." He said that the question was sometimes raised whether the present generation is better or worse than those that have preceded it, which he regarded as an idle discussion. Better or worse, the fact is that, despite our material advance and our material success, morally speaking, our condition is bad enough, in all conscience. The physician whispers into our ears tales of shocking practices that have found entrance even into respectable homes and are polluting the sources of family life; the lawyer tells us-or could tell us-tales of crookedness committed by persons who are the respectables of the land, and who would resist, with indignation, any imputation upon their honor. Our political life is in some places like an open sink, and the stench of corruption that was recently emitted still fires the atmosphere. Among the lower classes not only does crime still stalk abroad as of yore, but new forms of crime have been invented which our ancesters did not know. The question arises whether we are doing everything in our power to prevent these evil conditions and to bring a better state of society. Among the means which have been suggested to this, the inclusion of moral instruction in our public schools deserves and receives frequent consideration-unsectarian moral

The Doctor said he was speaking from twelve years' experience, having conducted mot propose to offer a specific. He was impressed with the gravity of the situation. We are in the beginning of American civilization—we are sixty millions; a few generations from now there will be one hundred millions, and the vacant spaces of the land will be filled with a toiling, seething, surging multitude, which knows and can know but that which itself prescribes—no laws but such as are the outcome of this natural determination. The future of our American commonwealth depends upon nothing so much as the lawful, moral timbre of the community. Since the task is so grave, and the situation so fraught with perils, every device which can be sgggested, to offer a specific. He community. Since the task is so grave, and the situation so fraught with perils, every device which can be sgggested, every auxiliary in the work of character-building, deserves a respectful hearing.

As one of the instrumentalities which

will help in this work, he suggested a consideration of the system of moral teaching. Among the forces that tell in the formation of character, example stands first. There is the example of home, but that Christian homes, religious homes, do not suffice to build up the characters which are needed, is shown by the fact that the boy goes out of them and becomes a man, and succumbs to all the vices which public opinion condemns. It is shown that home influence alone is not shown that home influence alone is not enough. Then, in the building up of characters, we must consider heredity, study to modify it or to enhance it. We must consider environment and all the forces which tell in the formation of character. Moral instruction is an attempt to reach the will overlooked. The office of the intellect in shaping the government of the will is of first importance.

In the system of unsectarian moral teaching in the schools there must be no attempt to blend or confuse with it religious teach-ong. Religious instruction may be of benefit, but in the public schools we cannot teach it. In Germany it has been tried and

in moral teaching is to give the young an idea of the main duties of life—first, the duties relating to the body, temperance, purity, etc.; secondly, the duties of the intellect—and these are based upon the principle that knowledge is to be sought for its own sake. The child should study his lesson solely for the approval of its own con-

The lecturer then took up the various duties of life. There were the duties that relate to the feelings. The principle of unselfishness applies to the feelings, but not to the whole territory of morality, as it is sometimes put. Then there are anger, pride, dignity and the like. Then come the duties that relate to our relations with others—
respect for the life of others, for the property of others. Then there is truthfulness;
fidelity in keeping promises. There are
duties which we owe to all men as men;
duties which arise in our special relations to
others; duties that arise in the family; duties which parents owe their children; which children owe their parents; brothers to sisters and sisters to brothers; duties which older brothers and sisters owe to younger brothers and sisters, and conversely. How many younger brothers and sisters suffer from the tyranny of older brothers and sisters, because those duties have never been set clearly before their minds, or been insisted upon by their parents? The duties to the state, to friendship, and the duties we owe to future generations-to humanity which is to be.

The Doctor exemplified his teaching the young, giving illustrations of different cinds of falsehoods, and showing how their moral perception was educated to distinthe right from wrong, and to each at its true value. was exceedingly interesting, but too long for a newspaper report. Definition, he held, was the first thing to discover the guises and disguises which falsehood assumes. After analysis we know the causes that lead to falsehood and can find the remedy. Fear is one. The child's fear of punishment leads it into falsehood, and the parent is even more to blame than the child. Hope of gain, exaggeration, vanity are other causes. A lively imagination leads to falsehood. Many children are betrayed by their imaginations. Not all lies are equally damning; there are falsehoods that are almost venial. One remedy is to curb the imagination. Teach the child the practical things of life. In each case make a diagnosis of the lie; classify

and clarify.

The love of children, as often observed, is not as intense as that we bear them. The children do not leve the parents as deeply as the parents love the children. That is partly due to our own mistake. Children take the benefits they receive from parents as a matter of course. The teacher can make clear to the child what the parents have done for it. The analysis of the best proverbs is admirable training, such proverbs as "The beginning of wisdom is to desire wisdom," "The prompt man can stand before kings." Let an indolent child commit that proverb and analyze it, or this on fortitude, "If thou art faint on the day of adversity thy strength is small."

Dr. Adler quoted a number of other Dr. Adler quoted a number of other proverbe, among them some from Buddha. He that has a good eye shall be pleased." Much can be done, he said, in systematic moral teaching if one only turns his attention in that direction. Let the young children repeat the prophesies of Isaiah; let them repeat the sweet and tender speeches of Jesus; the dying words of Socrates before his judges, than which no nobler composition has been penned by human

hand. Let them repeat the words of Lovejoy, his dying words, for as we repeat we
put on for a time the language of the man
whose sentiments we utter; the feelings
which are upon our tongue are reflected
upon our heart, and leave their mark there
for good. In this system of moral teaching
patriotism also should be taught.

Our young girls should study, and know,
and be familiar with such women as Margaret Fuller. Mary Somerville, Florence

garet Fuller, Mary Somerville, Florence Nightingale, Vittoria Colonna. Boys and girls should feed upon these high charac-ters; should know the life of Socrates, of the philanthropist Howard; lives of great scientists, leaders and thinkers; of Sir Thomas More, one of the greatest souls Thomas More, one of the greatest souls that ever lived, who is hardly known to thousands and tens of thousands. These great examples should be held up to children, for they be held up to children, for they make them familiar with those who are one's pride and honor. In religion there will always be difference of opinion, and there must be. It is foolish to attempt unanimity; that is impossible. But in the work of moral development there ought not to be any diversity, any difference. In the work of moral training there is no reason we should be divided. Whether praying for the kingdom of everlasting righteousness or not, we can always work righteousness or not, we can always work for the kingdom of righteousness hand in hand and heart to heart together.

AN ADDRESS TO CHILDREN.

Ex-Governor Porter gave a very interest-

Ex-Governor Porter's Pleasing Sketch of Early Times in This State.

ing lecture on "The Early Days of Indiana" to the school children at Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. Every seat was occupied and a number of listeners were standing in the crowded gallery. In opening his review of the State's history, the ex-Governor said the early settlers of Indiana soon secured the right to govern themselves.
At first only those who owned lands were allowed to vote, but this obnoxious provision was soon done away with. He then gave an account of the social pleasures of that time, and described the corn huskings, barn-raisings and other gatherings. But those happy occasions were interrupted often by men of bad character, who were fleeing the world. They heard of the new settlement and came to join it from all over the country, thinking to find in it a refuge. The category of crime increased sadly, and some strange measures of relief the enactment of a law creating movable

fully the dangers of Indian warfare.

The great presence of wolves, the Governor continued, led to a law paying to every person over ten years of age who should kill these animals a generous bounty. For wolves six months old or under 50 cents was paid, and for those one year old or over 75 cents. Wolf-hunting became a regular occupation, followed by a large number of men, and many farmers paid their taxes regularly from such bounties. For years the total premiums paid for wolf-killing exceeded considerably the salaries the State paid to the officials. Rudolph Boone, at that time Lieutenant-governor of the State, was a mighty hunter, and killed such vast numbers of wolves as to nearly deplete the State treasury, so that the law and to be repealed during the rest of his lifetime. It was renewed after his decease.

Lawyers in those days could not "put the screws" to the poor as they are said to

screws" to the poor as they are said to now. They were limited to \$5 charges for through the mind. The fact that the mind, how. They were limited to \$5 charges for the intellect, is one of the most potent any case where realty was concerned and factors in the shaping of character is often to \$2.50 in cases where no land was under to \$2.50 in cases where no land was under consideration. Indiana, to prevent these poor men from starving, enacted a law prohibiting Kentucky lawyers from practicing in this State under penalty of a fine, and Kentucky retaliated against Indiana lawyers in kind, but, with Southern warmth, added liberally to the fine imposed. These childish provisions, the Governor said, were retained and fought over for many years

fift, but in the public schools we cannot teach it. In Germany thas been tried and has not been satisfactory. There are many different sects. We could not attempt to unite on anything upon which all could agree. To leave out those differences would not do. To leave out those differences would be simply to construct some bare abstractions which would have no power and could give no satisfaction. In this contest the state is divorced from the church, and the church is wise enough to percieve that this relation should be separate.

Doctor Adler then proceeded to show his system of teaching. He said the chief aim should be to teach the young child the duties of life. How many adults, otherwise intelligent men and women, could, if asked, give and intelligent account of the chief duties of life. How many adults, otherwise in the Decalogue, which cover a very narrow part of the moral field. Most men possess no knowledge of duty, no knowledge of morality, but a certain moral instinct. They have never clearly analyzed the principles that underlie the conduct of life. The aim in moral teaching is to give the young an idea of the main duties of life-first, the duties of the body, temperance, were easily refuted, for they portrayed in striking colors the character of the Democratic oppressors of the poor. The campaign was one of intense vigor on both sides. The emblems of the Whigs were strong symbols of the people's desires, their unaffected mode of life, and oppressed condition. Coons and barrels of hard cider were carried in large canoes on wheels. were carried in large canoes on wheels. The hard cider was the favorite drink, and the coon typified the wild place of his abode. Banners with striking devices came from all quarters over the State, and their sentiments have been preserved in the old newspapers of that period. Marion county's motto was: "A vote from a cabin goes as far as a vote from a palace," and was emblazoned on a huge banner, borne by her delegates. "At no other time in the history of the State," said the Governor, "has there been so many able men arrayed "has there been so many able men arrayed on either side. The Whigs had such men as Jos. L. White, Caleb B. Smith, Henry S. Lane, James H. Craven and Richard W. Thompson, now the sole surviving State elector of that campaign. Opposed to them were the ablest men in the Democratic party. But a grand triumph was accorded old Tippecanoe.

Its Seventh Anniversary. The seventh anniversary of the "O. L. & S. C." was held at the residence of Frank J. Richman, No. 16 Fletcher avenue, last night. A literary programme of some length was given by the members of the society, and then many musical selections. B. V. Canfield acted as master of cere-

which entertaining responses were made. The Fire at St. Mary's-of-the-Woods.

monies, and several toasts were given, to

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: This morning's issue of your paper contains a telegram from Terre Haute regarding the destruction of the mother-house of the Sisters of Providence, St. Mary's-of-the-Woods, which not only bears evidence of haste, but is so inaccurate as to interfere with the pecuniary interests of the Sisters. It says the loss is "about \$15,000," and further on: "This home was insured for \$12,000, which will cover the loss." Moreover, "the new chapel," we are told, "cost \$15,000." The facts are: First, that the new chapel, up to the present moment, has cost over \$80,000, and is far from being finished; happily, through the exertions of the fire department of Terre Haute, it has escaped with very little injury. As for the build-ings destroyed, the Sisters will not be able to replace them for \$60,000, and for the purpose they have only \$12,000 insurance. This is a very serious blow to them, as all their resources are taxed to complete their church, only under roof, and not yet plastered, ceiled or provided with flooring. Under these circumstances, as the telegram referred to might make your readers think the Sisters of Providence need not be assisted by generous friends, I think it well to ask you to insert this in to-morrow's issue; all the more as a very generous non-Catholic genmore as a very generous non-Catholic gentleman, who has been the first to come to their aid, suggests to me that it is well to call attention to the real state of things. FRANCIS SILAS CHATARD,

Indianapolis, Web. 8, 1889. STOP that cough. Brown's Expectorant is only 50 cents a bottle.

MORE OF JOHN SULLIVAN

Facts Recalled by Former Associates Who Will Keep His Memory Green.

His Methods as a Butter-Packer and Conservator of the People's Interests in His Capacity as a Public Officer.

Sullivan talk was scarce at the courthouse yesterday, the only official who seemed willing to discuss the moral obliquity and probable future of the absconding clerk, being Treasurer Loftin, who expressed his usual vigorous views concerning the departed. There is considerable interest felt in the matter of securing Sullivan's return, and a very handsome popular subscription could be secured for that purpose if there was any prospect that a reasonable expenditure would bring him back; but the impression is growing that he was a careful observer of extradition treaties as well as a close student of oleomargerine and Democratic politics, and that he confined himself to offenses which while they subjected him to condign punishment if he staid at home, were not sufficient to bring him back if he went abroad. The horizon is being closely scanned for anything that approaches a forgery on his part, but nothing in that direction has yet been developed. If such a performance should turn up in the long list of his offenses it would be considered a valuable find by people here whose confidence he has abased, and whose property he has stolen.

he has stolen.

Meanwhile, affairs at the county clerk's office have settled down to the usual routine. The new incumbent, John R. Wilson, filed his bond in the sum of \$100,000 with the County Commissioners yesterday, and his sureties, Robert B. Duncan, Wm. T. Barbee, H. C. G. Bals, Joseph F. Flack and John Schley, were accepted by the board. It is the current belief that after the salaries of Mr. Wilson, his chief deputy and other subordinates are paid, there will be nothing left from the revenues of the office to apply on the payment of losses in-curred by depositors of trust funds, who handed money over to Sullivan's keeping, as county clerk. The public settling down to the solemn conviction that the entire amount secured by Sullivan from the trust funds of the office is a complete and irrecoverable loss. How great that loss will be can only be accurately told when the investigation of the books now being made by Messrs. Joyce and Fanning, the committee appointed by the commissioners, is completed. Thus far the investigation has revealed nothing not heretofore known. The process is a tedious one. Every account on the books has to be taken up separately and followed through many volumes, and it will undoubtedly be months before a final report can be made. All that is known at present is that the ex-clerk did all he could to make his work of could to make his work of appropriation complete, and if he let anything get away it was an unintentional omission. Any moneys paid into the office during the latter months of his incumbency he seemed to have regarded as his personal gain, and his frequent remark, "Business is good," made when large sums were paid in, is remembered now as being particularly significant.

Sullivan's Relations with Moore. Matters that have come to light within the last few days go to show that Sullivan's relations with Joseph A. Moore were of a confidential character. James O. Barrett, who acted as Sullivan's agent in the sale of some real estate, says that he took from him as compensation Sullivan's individual note for \$100. Some time before the note was due Barrett met Sullivan and told him he wanted to raise satisfied that there is strong strained to the muscles between the ribs and to the lungs. One of the legs and an arm were black with bruises. The result of the examination was such as to lead the coroner to a determination, to further investigate the matter. He time before the note was due Barrett met Sullivan and told him he wanted to raise some money, and that he proposed to get the note discounted at bank. Sullivan determination to a deter the banks to know he was hard pressed, and finally told Barrett to take the note to Joseph A. Moora and he could get the money on it. Barrett did as directed, took the note to Moore and told him what Sullivan had said. Moore looked at the paper, asked Barrett what he wanted for it, and, when the latter said \$95, gave him a check for that amount, without any hesitation. Mr. Barrett added that Sullivan was frequently a visitor at Moore's office, and while he did not know what their business relations were, their intercourse at all times seemed friendly and intimate.

The further examination made on Monday.

MINOR CITALINATION COLUMNA STATE PORTICULTURAL nary exhibit, Capital afternoon.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY Morning and afternoon.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MORNING COLUMNA STATE PORTICULTURAL nary exhibit, Capital afternoon. the banks to know he was hard pressed, The further examination will probably be

trade for No. 195 South Alabama street. He said that he thought he could get me a trade for the property, and asked me for a description of it, which I gave him as it was given to me. He took his buggy and drove down to C. B. Cones's and told him he had a house and lot to trade. Cones had at that time a farm in Fulton county, Indiana, and he looked at the house and said he would give the farm and \$500 in cash for it. Captain Brouse brought me the proposition in writing which I showed to Sullivan, and the latter told me that he could not trade unless he had \$1,000 cash difference, as money to him was quite an object. I then made Cones the proposition, through his agent, that if he would pay me \$1,500 we would make the trade. Finally we closed it for \$1,150, receiving two notes from Cones—one for \$650 and the other for \$500. The five-hundred-dollar note, I think, Sullivan sold to a man at the Bates House for \$450. He told me he was going to, as he needed money badly. In regard to the Ful-ton-county farm I know nothing. I don't want any notoriety in this matter. My transactions with Sullivan have always been in an honorable business way. I do not know where he is at this time." With reference to butter that Mr. Barrett pur-chased for Sullivan, and which has been referred to in a manner injurious to Mr. Barrett's standing, that gentleman says: "The butter I bought for J. E. Sullivan was nothing more than a business transaction. I bought it for 2 cents a pound. I will admit that he worked the butter over and put it in tubs. What he then did with it I don't know. Furthermore Mr. Sullivan was not with me on the Saturday night of the week in which his failure occurred."

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Board of Trade Men Take Action Toward Se-

curing It for This City Next Year. Col. I. N. Walker, representing the G. A. R. of the State, wants to secure the National Encampment of that order, in 1890, for Indianapolis. With this object in view he addressed the noon meeting of the Board of Trade, yesterday, at which he set forth clearly the financial advantages of the soldiers' visit to the city. There is quite a competition among the cities to secure encampment, Colonel Walker Chattanooga, having \$60,000 to entertain soldiers in 1889, while Atlanta pledged \$75,-000, but Milwaukee secured the meeting through her promises of a large expenditure of money. He stated that immense gatherings had been held on both seaboards, but that they would be even increased if a central city were chosen. This was proven last summer at Columbus, O., which was altogether too small for her army of visitjustice, and it is thought as many as 100,000 would be in attendance. This, too, he said, is the home of the President, who would encourage the movement. General Carnahan called attention to the fact that the State has 40,000 members of the G. A. R., and the veterans are especially enthusiastic in the cause of this order at the capital. The soldiers' monument, nearly completed in 1890, will be a Sold only in boxes.

great attraction. Everything considered, it was the sense of the meeting that this city should make every effort for the en-campment, and a large sum should be pledged. The following resolutions were Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Trade of this city that the National Encampment

of the G. A. R. be invited to meet in this city in 1890, and that the Board of Trade premise to do all in its power to raise the necessary money to defray the expenses of this encampment.

Resolved. That the City Council and Board of Aldermen be invited to join the Board of Trade in its invitation to the G. A. R. to co-operate with them in the necessary arrangements for entertaining its guests; that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Council and to fix a date for a public meeting.

LAWSON ABBOTT'S DEATH.

A Post-Mortem and Bruises That Put the Insane Hospital Officials on the Defense.

A week ago Wednesday, Lawson Abbott was taken from Franklin and placed in the Hospital for the Insane here, His insanity was of a religious phase and of a very mild character. The family physician, Dr. P. W. Payne, made inquiry on Monday and Tuesday, by telephone, and Dr. Galbraith answered that the patient was doing well. On Wednesday morning last a telegram was received stating that Abbott was dead, from what was supposed to be heart trouble. Inquiries for particubrought no satisfactory answer it is said, and the body was sent down to Franklin on Wednesday evening. Bruises and discolorations being found on the face and head aroused suspicion, and Coroner Jones, of Franklin, was notified, and, under his orders, a postmortem examination was held by Doctors Payne, Donnell and Ull this morning.

Meanwhile Dr. Payne had telephoned again and the attendant at the hospital made excuses for Dr. Galbraith not answering. But Dr. Galbraith finally responded and again said that Abbott had died of "heart failure." He said he would send letter of particulars to Coroner Jones. The letter came, but is claimed to be very unsatisfactory.

Interest in the matter and a desire for investigation were increased by statements

vestigation were increased by statements of one Madison Flake, of Franklin, who tells of his rough treatment while in thehospital by attendants. He was placed be-tween two filthy lunatics at the table, who ate out of their plates with their mouths, like hogs. Flake got sick, and moved away to an empty chair. For this offense he says a couple of burly attendants threw him on to the floor, and beat and kicked him in the chest and abdomen. Similar outrages are reported by Mr. Trout. "Bud" Owens, also of Franklin, is reported to have told his friends of how many patients he had knocked down while an attendant in the hospital.

Thursday Coroner Jones telephoned the ward physician, Dr Thomas, who had Abbott in charge. A letter followed, which contained this remarkable statement: "No one can predict with entire uncertainty as to the cause of death of Lawson Abbott." Dr. Thomas also "predicted" heart failure caused by undue mental excitement.

The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the heart was absolutely without indication of any disease, but was en-tirely normal. The examination also re-vealed a scalp-wound two inches long and an eighth of an inch wide on top of the head. On the skull was clotted blood, and on the brain ted blood, and on the brain bloody adhesions were found. Over the right eye was a dark braise and clot of blood. On the chest was found a large bruise, under which was clotted blood. This

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. INDIANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION— Exhibition, Tomlinson Hall, day and evening. MARION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Annual culi-nary exhibit, Capitol Building, morning and

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRTIETH DAY-Morning and afternoon. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-"Jim the Penman," afternoon and evening. PARK THEATER-N. S. Wood, in "The Waifs of New York," afternoon and evening.

EDEN MUSEE-Professor Mohn's Impalement Act, afternoon and evening. BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee, day

Local News Notes. Governor Hovey yesterday issued a war-rant on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois for Wm. Brinklon Smith, who is wanted at Newton, that State for assault and battery with intent to kill. Smith came from Illinois to Dubois county. The Homestead Building and Loan Association of Marion, filed articles of incor-

poration yesterday, with the Secretary of the State. Its capital stock is \$1,200,000, and the incorporators are Field W. Swezey. Daniel Feather, Ed. S. Stewart and others. Building permits were issued yesterday to Celia McKenney, frame house, Missouri street, between McCarty and Ray streets, \$800; O. W. Pierce, frame cottage, Park avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, \$1,550; C. E. Sunderland, frame kitchen, Dorman street, between Michigan

Personal and Society. Mr. Knight, of Philadelphia, is visiting

friends in the city. Mrs. Skelton, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. H. R. Allen, on North Delaware

and Emmet streets, \$40.

Prof. Paul Bahr's musical entertainment will be given at Plymouth Church on Friday evening next. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Butler have issued

invitations for a reception on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Mrs. Heron, of Canandaigua, N. Y., is visiting her son, Mr. F. M. Heron, on North Alabama street. It is her first visit to this

Mrs. John H. Stewart will give receptions on Wednesdays, Feb. 13 and 20, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at her home, 735 North Meridian

Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace is in the city, the guest of Mrs. John C. New. She will sing at Miss Annie Abromet's concert next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Sam Rauh met with a serious accident Thursday afternoon, falling from an elevated walk and suffering a fracture of the thigh. He will be confined to his room for several weeks.

Y. M. C. A. Meetings. The many branches of the Y. M. C. A. work in this city are being vigorously maintained. A number of interesting meetings will occur this week. On Sunday afternoon, at 4:15 o'clock, will be held the young men's song service, which has become so popular. On Monday, at 2:30 P. M., the Woman's Auxiliary holds a meeting. The regular association meeting takes place Monday evening, at 8 P. M. On Wednesday night, at the same hour, the monthly medical talk will be delivered by

Dr. J. L. Thompson, on "The Eyes." The First Step in Reform.

The first step in civil service should be an examination of the voter. Let us begin at the bottom, and with an intelligent, or fairly intelligent foundation, the stability of the political superstructure is assured.

Comprehensive Description.

Russell Harrison has bought a newspaper in Helena, M. T. "Helena newspaper effice" will be a good, concise description of the ors. Indianapolis could do the veterans | result of Mr. Harrison's work, should he take up the cudgel of reform.

> "I Have Been Afflicted With an affection of the throat from child-hood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found any-thing equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches."
> —Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.

ears Soap Fair white hands. Brightclear complexion Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'-The Great English Complexion SOAP,-Sold Everywhere."



75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

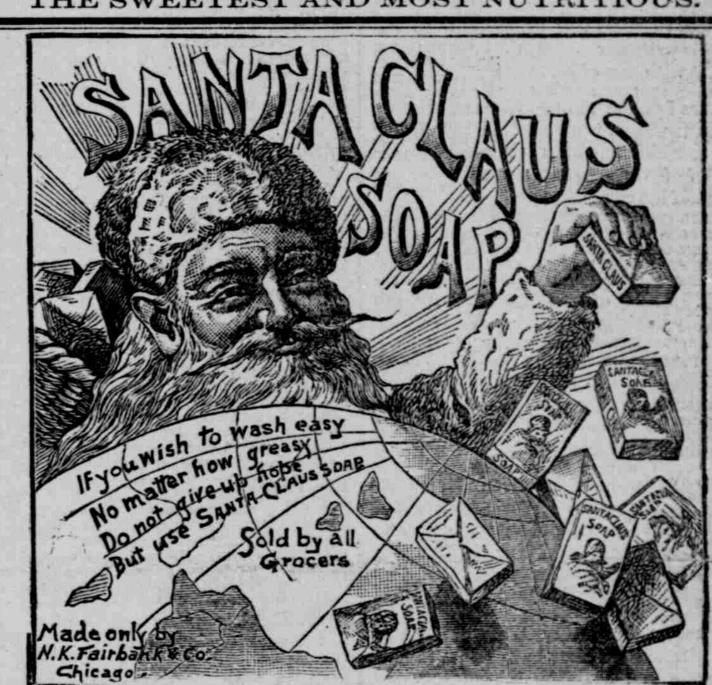
We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size from 's inch to 12 inches in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM

Tubing, Casing, Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.



That's the common exclamation of those suffering with rheumatism or kidney troubles. In either disease Paine's Celery Compound will surely effect a cure, and there will no longer be any cause to complain of "poor backs." Hundreds of testimontals like the following confirm our claims for that grand old remedy, Paine's Celery Compound: "Two weeks ago I could not

sleep more than an hour at a time any night, was constipated

and kidneys did not act, and had a good deal of pain in the back. Since I took Paine's **Celery Compound**

the pain has left my back, and I can sleep like a child." West Windsor, Vermont. "Having been troubled with rheumatism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I have used nearly all medicines imaginable, besides outside advices, but to no advantage. Having seen Paine's Celery Compound advertised, I gave it a trial. I have used only one bottle and

Am Perfectly Cured. I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLI, Eureka, Nevada. Price, \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. INK 10 CTS. A QUART Diamond Dyes Inks. LACTATED FOOD is an unequaled food for new born Infants.

Send for eight-page testimonial paper.

A Planters Experience. "My plantation is in a malarial dis-trict, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly dis-couraged when I began the use of

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no furthur trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. BIVAL, Bayou Sara, La. Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Halford FOR MEATS **Table** FISH, SOUPS GRAVIES Sauce.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1885.) **DUSINESS UNIVERSIT** H. Penn. St., When Block, Opp. Postoffice. REDICAN, HEER & OCBORN, Principals and Proprietors.

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Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penman-ship, English and Actual Business Training. Indi-vidual instruction. Educate for profit—least expen-sive in time and money. Graduates hold lucrative positions. Day and Night School. Enter now. Call at University office, 31 When Block.

Elegant Catalogue Free.

Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Co

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 31, 1889. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this com-pany will be held at the office of the company, in In-dianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1889, be-tween the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 9 to the morning of Feb. 21. J. T. WANN, Secretary.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES, DENNSYLVANIA LINES-THE DIRECT AND

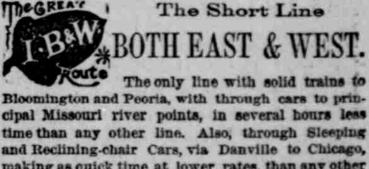
PANHANDLE BOUTE-EAST. Leave for Pittsbg. & N. Y.. 4:30am...3:00pm 5:10pm
"Richmond & Columbus....9:00am 4:00pm
Ar. from N. Y. & Pittsbg..11:40am.....6:50pm 10:20pm
"Columbus, Richmond, etc....9:40am 3:50pm
Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change. Leave for Chicago and Northwest...11:20am 11:20pm Arrive from Chicago and Nortwest.. 3:50am 3:50pm

J., M. & I. B. R.—SOUTH.

Leave for Louisv'le & the So'th. 4:05am 8:30am 4:00pm 5:10pm v'le & the So'th.10:45am 11:10am 6:40pm 11:00pm

L & V. R. R .- SOUTHWEST. Cairo Express, Leave
Vincennes Accommodation, Leave
Vincennes Accommodation, Arrive

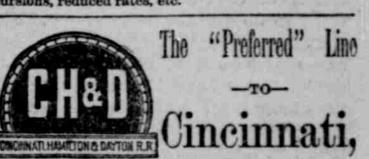
VANDALIA LINE-SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST.



cipal Missouri river points, in several hours less time than any other line. Also, through Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars, via Danville to Chicago, making as quick time at lower rates, than any other lipe. The authorized differential route East, with quick time, and through tickets to principal Eastern cities, at considerably less than regular rates. Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot:

Leave, going East.....*4:10am 11:00am *9:00pm
Leave, going West....*7:30am 3:30pm *11:00pm
Arrive, from East....*7:00am 3:15pm *10:30pm
Arrive, from West...*3:50am 10:40am *8:40pm
*Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet, Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite main entrance Union Station, the Union Station, Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

17 Look in local column for special notice of excursions, reduced rates, etc.



Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, Washington, New York, the EAST and SOUTH. Trains leave Indianapolis:

3:55 a. m. (daily), 10:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 6:25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Indianapolis:

8:20 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 4:55 p. m., 10:55 p. m. (daily.)

Only hne with night train to Toledo and Detroit.

W. H. FISHER, Gen'l Ag't C., H. & L.



The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN to Chicago, returning the same day. Leave Indian-polis 7:10 a. m., daily; returning, leave Chicago at Other trains leave as follows: 11:55 a. m. (except Sunday), arrive at Chicago at 6:35 p. m.
11:15 p. m. (daily), arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m.
6:00 p. m. (daily), Monon Accommodation.
Pullman Sleeping and Chair Cars on all through

Ticket office, 26 S. Illinois street, INDIANAPOLIS.

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